



# Building the Fire Energetics and Emissions Research (FEER)

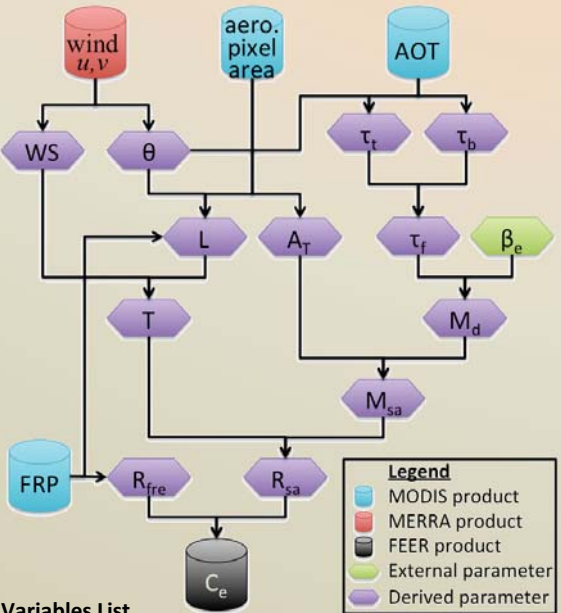
## Smoke Emissions Inventory Version 1.0

Luke Ellison<sup>1,2</sup>, Charles Ichoku<sup>1</sup>, Feng Zhang<sup>3,4</sup>, Jun Wang<sup>3</sup>



The Fire Energetics and Emissions Research (FEER) group's new coefficient of emission global gridded product at 1x1° resolution that directly relates fire radiative energy (FRE) to smoke aerosol release, **FEERv1.0 Ce**, made its public debut in August 2013. Since then, steps have been taken to generate corresponding maps and totals of total particulate matter (PM) emissions using different sources of FRE, and subsequently to simulate the resulting PM<sub>2.5</sub> in the WRF-Chem3.5 model using emission rates from FEERv1.0 as well as other standard biomass burning emission inventories. An flowchart of the FEER algorithm to calculate Ce is outlined here along with a display of the resulting emissions of total PM globally and also regionally. The modeling results from the WRF-Chem3.5 simulations are also shown.

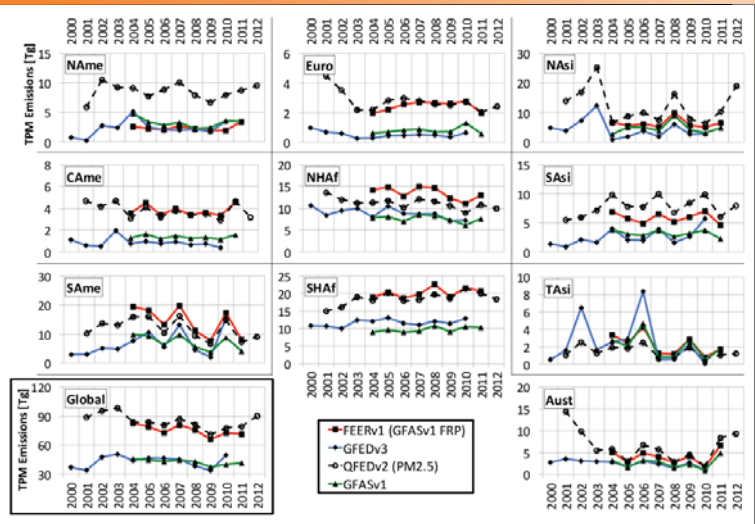
### FEERv1.0 Ce Algorithm



#### Variables List

WS	m/s	Wind speed
θ	deg	Wind azimuth
L	km	Plume length to pixel edge
T	s	Plume time to pixel edge
τ <sub>t</sub>	–	AOT of downwind pixels
τ <sub>b</sub>	–	AOT of background pixels
τ <sub>f</sub>	–	AOT of plume
β <sub>e</sub>	m <sup>2</sup> /g	Mass extinction efficiency
M <sub>d</sub>	g/m <sup>2</sup>	Smoke aerosol column mass density
A <sub>T</sub>	km <sup>2</sup>	Total area of the downwind pixels
M <sub>sa</sub>	kg	Mass of smoke aerosol
R <sub>sa</sub>	kg/s	Rate of smoke aerosol emission
R <sub>fre</sub>	MW	Rate of radiative energy release

### Total PM Emissions



Comparisons among FEERv1.0, GFEDv3.1, QFEDv2.4 and GFASv1.0 of total particulate matter (PM) emissions from biomass burning in different regions, delineated according to the GFAS definitions. Note that the FEER emissions were generated using GFAS FRE data. Also notice that the QFED line is of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, not total PM which was not available for version 2.4. PM<sub>2.5</sub> ranges between 65-100% of TPM according to Andreae and Merlet (2001), depending on ecosystem type. There is a noticeable separation between the bottom-up approaches (GFED and GFAS) and the top-down approaches (FEER and QFED).

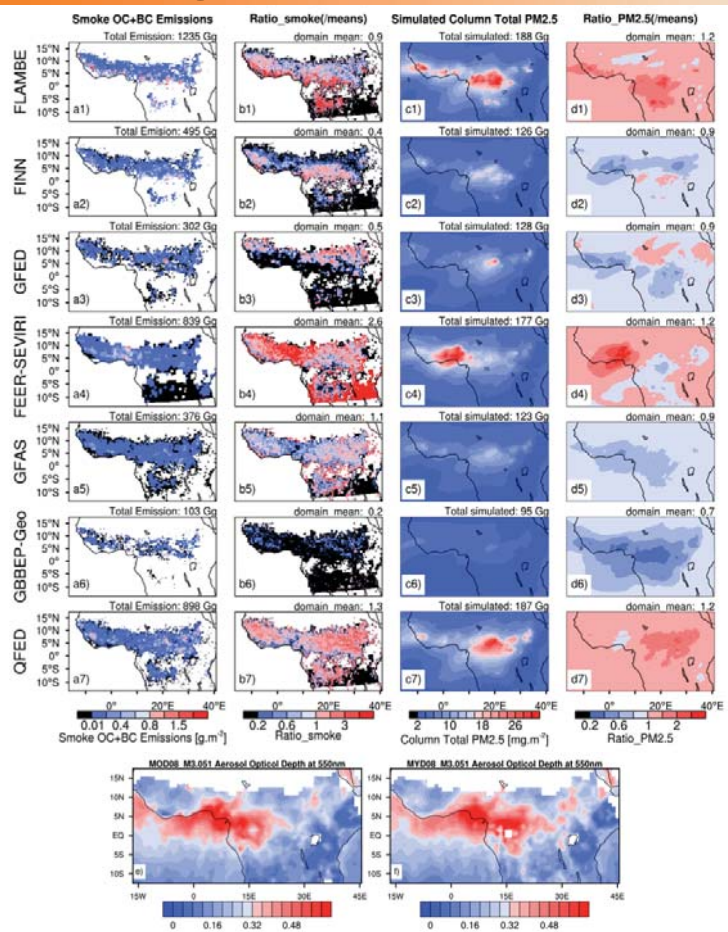
#### References

- Andreae, M. O. and Merlet, P., Emission of trace gases and aerosols from biomass burning, *Global Biogeochem. Cy.*, 15, 955-966, 2001.
- Ichoku, C. and Ellison, L., Global top-down smoke aerosol emissions estimation using satellite fire radiative power measurements, *Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.*, 13, 27327-27386, 2013.
- Kaiser, J. W. et al. Biomass burning emissions estimated with a global fire assimilation system based on observed fire radiative power, *Biogeosciences*, 9, 527-554, 2012.
- van der Werf, G. R. et al. Interannual variability in global biomass burning emissions from 1997 to 2004, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 6, 3423-3441, 2006.
- van der Werf, G. R. et al. Global fire emissions and the contribution of deforestation, savanna, forest, agricultural, and peat fires (1997–2009), *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 10, 11707-11735, 2010.
- van Donkelaar, A. et al. Satellite-based estimates of ground-level fine particulate matter during extreme events: A case study of the Moscow fires in 2010, *Atmospheric Environment*. 45 (34), 6225–6232, 2011.
- Zhang, F. et al., Sensitivity of mesoscale modeling of smoke direct radiative effect to the emission inventory: A case study in northern sub-Saharan African region, *Environ. Res. Letters*. In review.

#### Affiliations

- <sup>1</sup> NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD
- <sup>2</sup> Science Systems and Applications, Inc., Lanham, MD
- <sup>3</sup> Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE
- <sup>4</sup> International Center for Climate and Environmental Sciences, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing

### Modeling



Comparisons among FLAMBE, FINNV1.0, GFEDv3.1, FEER-SEVIRI, GFASv1.0, GBBEP-Geo and QFEDv2.4 for (a1-a7) Monthly total smoke OC+BC emissions (unit: g.m-2) during February 2010. The plot is made at the native resolution for corresponding emission inventory; (b1-b7) the ratio of individual smoke emissions to their means among different inventories (Ratio\_smoke); (c1-c7) February mean column total PM<sub>2.5</sub> (unit: mg.m-2) simulated by WRF-Chem3.5; (d1-d7) the ratio of PM<sub>2.5</sub> from different emission inventories to their means (Ratio\_PM2.5). (e and f) total column aerosol optical depth (AOD) at 550 nm wavelength from MODIS on Terra and Aqua satellites, respectively, as plotted within the NASA Giovanni interactive visualization system (<http://disc.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/>).

Correspondence to: [luke.ellison@nasa.gov](mailto:luke.ellison@nasa.gov)